

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.
- Access to music production software or the internet is not permitted.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶





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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

	answer, para line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cro	33 🔼.
1	Goo Goo Dolls: <i>Black Balloon</i> (1998) Track 1	
	(a) Name two modulation effects heard on the electric guitars before the vocal enters.	(2)
1		(=)
2		
	(b) The lead vocal is slightly sibilant. Identify one process that could be used to reduce the sibilance.	(1)
	(c) (i) Identify one other capture problem heard in the lead vocal between 0:29–0:38.	(1)
	(ii) Identify two ways the problem heard in (c)(i) could be avoided during capture.	(2)
1		

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(d) Excluding EQ, describe acoustic guitar capture and processing between 0:19–1:03.

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

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2 Lipps Inc.: Funkytown (1979) Track 2 (a) (i) Excluding panning, identify one way the reverb on the cowbells changes at 0:59 when compared to the previous section.

(ii) State \boldsymbol{two} ways of recreating the change heard in (a)(i) using a DAW.

(2)

(1)

1

2

(b) Describe the amplitude envelope settings used on the lead synthesiser first heard at 0:04.

(3)

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(c) A vocoder is used on the vocals from 0:11–0:24. Describe how a vocoder works.

(4)

(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

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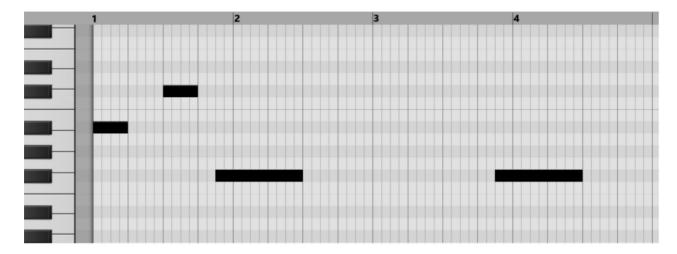
3 Nelly Furtado: *Do It* (2006) Track 3

(a) Identify the most likely quantise value used on the kick drum in the introduction (0:01–0:16).

(1)

- B 1/4 triplet
- □ 1/8 triplet
- (b) Draw the **two** missing notes from the first four bars of the bass line (0:01–0:09).

(2)



(c) Describe the production techniques used on the clap sound in the introduction (0:01-0:16).

(2)

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(d) The song uses a synthesiser riff produced using an 8-bit chip from a 1980s home computer, heard first at 0:17. Describe how this technology is likely to affect the sound.

(3)

(e) Describe the sampler technique used on the vocals between 3:21–3:36.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

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4 The Band: *The Weight* (1968) Track 4

(a) Describe how lead vocal production has changed since the song was recorded in 1968.

(6)

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(b) This recording is taken from a remastered compilation released in 2000. Explain **two** types of EQ or filter that may have been used in the remastering process.

(4)

1

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2

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer both Questions 5 and 6. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

5 Van Halen: *Jump* (1983) Track 5

and

Paul Anka: Jump (2005)

Track 6

Evaluate the production techniques used in each version of the song.

Your response may consider the following production aspects:

- Capture, production approach and music style
- Synthesis
- EQ and filtering
- Dynamic processing
- Pan and stereo field
- Effects.

(15)

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(Total for Question 5 = 15 marks)

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6 Michael Kiwanuka: *Hero* (2019) Track 7

This song uses lo-fi and retro production techniques to degrade sound quality and simulate earlier recording eras.

Evaluate:

- the use of lo-fi and retro production techniques within Michael Kiwanuka's Hero
- the wider impact that lo-fi and retro production techniques have had on recorded music.

(20)

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(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 35 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 75 MARKS

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